THE
North-China Herald.

Vol. XI., No. 506. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860. Price, Taels 15 ⅌ Annum.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.
By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

INTIMATIONS.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Canton, China, *March 5th*, 1860.
In the case of King & Co. *Insolvents.*

IT is hereby notified that a Meeting of the Creditors of the late firm of King & Co. of *Shanghai, Fuchau*, and *Canton, China*, will be held at this Consulate, on Monday, the 7th of May, 1860, at which time a second distribution of the Assets of said Firm will be made among the Creditors.

OLIVER H. PERRY,
U. S. Consul.
26my

SHIPPING.

TOWAGE.

THE Steam Tug *TAI YUNG* is prepared to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* rivers.

For particulars apply on board, *or to*

SHAW, BLAND & Co.
tf Shanghae, 23d March, 1860.

FOR SALE.

THE well known Steam vessel *HONGKONG*, 141 Tons Register of 90 Horse power, (nominal) is of light draught of water, and well adapted for towing purposes. This vessel is in thorough repair, and was fitted with new Boilers with Copper Tubes in 1857, both machinery and boilers being now in perfect working order.

If not disposed of by private Sale she will shortly be offered at Public Auction.

For further particulars, apply to

LYALL, STILL & Co.
tf Hongkong, 14th January, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will be carried on from this date under the style of JOHNSON & Co., *as at Shanghai.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.
19my Hongkong, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES TURTON JOHNSON is authorized to sign our Firm.

JOHNSON & Co
19my Hongkong, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES S. BARBER is this day admitted a partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the style of ROSS, BARBER & Co.

J. B. ROSS.
25ja Kanagawa, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port.

THOS. D. LAMOND.
2ja Yokohama, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN H. EVERETT is authorized to sign our Firm in China and in Hongkong.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2ja Hongkong 21st February, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have *this day* established myself in business at this Port as a *General Merchant and Commission Agent* under the style of DOW & Co.

JAMES DOW.
By his Attorney.
W. MARSHALL.
tf Shanghai, 18th February, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. Augustus Figge has been admitted a partner in our firm since *the 1st instant.*

OVERWEG & Co.
26ap Shanghai, January 26th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Business of R. J. Farbridge & Co. Manchester, will from and after *the 1st January*, 1860, be carried on in that City, under the firm of Farbridge, Holliday & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name will, from this date, be conducted under the style of BLAIN, TATE & Co., in which firm Mr. Joseph Priestley Tate is a partner.

JOHN BLAIN.
7jy Shanghai, 2d January, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established their firm at *Hongkong* and *Canton*, under the same style as at this port.

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghae, Sept. 20th, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
W. R. Dalziel, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Thomson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees.
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are not suspended in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10.000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30.000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1. On Buildings or on their contents.
2. On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE rate of premium charged by the above Company on Marine risks, hence to Europe per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers and Overland has been reduced to 1¼ ⅌ %

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
30ju Shanghai, 31st March, 1860.

NORTHERN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,670.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Assurance on Buildings or their contents for periods of 3, 6, and 12 months, on the terms and conditions customary at this port

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
30ju Shanghai, 30th March, 1860.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1856

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex "Overland" and "Benvoirlich."

A Choice Assortment of Light Tweeds, new patterns; also Spanish Stripe, and Alpacas; Fine White Long Cloth Shirts, linen fronts and collars; Fancy Regatta do.; Leopold Collars; White Cotton Hose; Fancy Colored do.; Cotton Sheeting from 2 to 3 yards wide, &c.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

GIESLER & Co.'s Champagne, finest quality, .. } Tls. 10 per doz.
Fine Claret, ... „ 7 „

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

BY Hall & Holtz best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.

tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

ON SALE.

AT the Office of the *North-China Herald* a few copies of The *RELIGIOUS CONDITION of the CHINESE* by Rev. Joseph Edkins.

Price, One Tael per Copy.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. Wade, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in Three Parts, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
Fogg & Co.; Hall & Holtz;
and
Kupferschmid & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. Bruce, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859,—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald*—may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the United States Treaty with China, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON *Tuesday, the 10th April*, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, the Household Property of Mr. F. Hogg, at his residence, consisting of good English and other Furniture, Glass-ware, Table-ware, Stores, Sedan Chairs, &c., &c.

Catalogues with particulars, will be issued previous to the sale.

FREDK. P. WEBB,
Auctioneer.
7ap Shanghai, 24th March, 1860.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell the large and Commodious Dwelling House in Church Street, comprising Lot No. 32 A, with very extensive Servants' Offices attached and three conveniently situated Godowns.

The above premises are at present in the occupation of Mr. J. W. Lewis, and can be viewed on application to the undersigned, who will furnish any further particulars required.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 13th March, 1860.

FOR SALE.

THE Land Registered at the British Consulate as Lots No. 190 *(a)* and 204, measuring 16 mow, more or less, situated immediately to the West of the Foreign Cemetery, bounded on the North by the Rope Walk Road, and on the South by the Custom House Road.

The whole lot is enclosed by a substantial Brick Wall. For further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

TO LET.

ON the French Concession, a large and commodious Godown, floored with Granite.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOKUHAMA HOTEL—KANAGAWA.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has just opened the above establishment where families and others can be accommodated with comfortable Board and Lodging, in good style, and at moderate charges.

The Hotel is well furnished and beautifully situated, and, having now supplied a long recognized public want, the undersigned relies on the support of residents and visitors, to whose comfort and convenience every attention will be paid.

C. J. HUFFNAGEL.
9ju Yokuhama, February 24th, 1860.

THOMAS KEPPELL,
Ship Builder.
NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,

Constantly on Hand,
MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS.
Ironwork fitted to Order.

Ta-shing. 泰興
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and General Storekeepers.
CHURCH STREET,
CORNER OF FIVES-COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

Chronometers carefully rated by Transit Observations.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

CLARK & Co.
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
Shanghai,

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
Yang-king Pang Creek,
Opposite Sae-kee's Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they will discontinue to receive "Chinese Bankers Orders" in payment of Bills of Exchange, from and after the Ninth day of April next.

WM. LAMOND, *Agent,*
Oriental Bank Corporation.
For the Commercial Bank of India,
H. HOWE WIGGINS, *Agent.*
JOHN CARDNO, *Manager,*
Agra & United Service Bank.
WM. HOWARD, *Manager,*
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China.
J. MACKELLAR, *Manager,*
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.
7ap Shanghai, 24th March, 1860.

WANTED.

A Situation by a young man as Clerk who is well acquainted with routine business of the Office.

Apply to *T.*, at the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 28th February, 1860.

WANTED

A Situation as Store or Godown-keeper, by a young man, a German, who understands English, French, Italian and Russian. He can give respectable references. Address *L.C.*, at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best Illustrated Weekly Journal for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6s., either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
Mr. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

ARMFIELD'S BUTTONS FOR CHINA AND THE EAST.

STRUCK from DIES, cut expressly for these markets in great variety.

Sole appointed Agent,
JOHN W. GABRIEL.
8ju 79, Basinghall Street London.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

Comprises every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India, *See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."*

Patent Wire Cartridges

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

FREDERICK J. SMITH & CO.
54 Clement Street, Birmingham,
England.

MANUFACTURERS and Export Ironmongers—Supply at Manufacturers prices every description of Ironmongery, Bedsteads, Earthenware, Glassware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Plated and Papier Mâché Goods, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Pekin*, Capt. Geo. Brooks, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 8th April, at daylight*, (or any time of the night *of the 7th and 8th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 p.m. *of Thursday, the 5th April*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

All Cargo on board the *Formosa* will be transhipped to the *Pekin by*

W. R. DALZIEL, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 23d March, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Clipper schooner *GIZELLE*. 212 tons Register. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES HOOPER.

o Shanghai, 7th April, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES HENRY HALDANE WILSONE, is authorized to sign our Firm.

HAMILTON GRAY & Co.

7jy Singapore, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR ARTHUR ABRAHAM DAVID SASSOON, has this day been admitted a partner in our firms in China.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

5my Hongkong. 26th March, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned have lately established ourselves as *Merchants* at this place; and Mr. Rahimbhoy Nanjeebhoy, is authorized to sign our Firm here *by Procuration.*

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY, SONS & Co.

架記行

28ap Shanghai, 31st March, 1860.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON *Tuesday, the 24th inst.*, at the residence of John R Hooper, Esq., at the Soochow Creek, end of Bridge Street. Will be sold, all his Drawing, Dining, and Bed Room Furniture (mostly of best English Manufacture). Plate, Glass, and Table Ware, Pictures, Sedan Chairs, Stores, &c., &c.

Goods on view *Monday, the 23d.*
Catalogues will be issued early.

FREDK. P. WEBB,
Auctioneer.

22ap Shanghai, 7th April, 1860.

TO LET.

A LARGE dry and well ventilated Godown with plank flooring.

Apply to

CRAVEN WILSON.

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1860.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st May, 1860, the Dwelling House (with nine Rooms, and Servants' Offices) at the Northern extremity of Bridge Street.

Apply to

THOS VINCENT.

tf Woosung, 7th April, 1860.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, *the Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Feb. 10	Singapore,	Mar. 16
Bombay,	Mar. 1	Hongkong,	Mar. 26
Calcutta,	—	New York,	Jan. 27
Galle,	Mar. 6		

Mail of 26th February due in Hongkong on 10th and here on 17th April, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers. It was received on the 15th April per *Yang-tsze* last year.

Latest dates in England from China,—
From Hongkong...Dec. 15 } Mail received *vid*
„ Shanghai ...Dec. 6 } Marseilles, Jan.30.
From Hongkong,..Dec. 30 } Telegram received.
„ Shanghai,...Dec. 23 }

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 6th Apr., 1860.		*Ending 6th Apr., 1859.*	
31.—	*Max.* 54	*Min.* 41	*Max.* 65	*Min.* 43
April,				
1.—	45	31	75	53
2.—	43	34	76	40
3.—	46	40	62	41
4.—	48	41	65	44
5.—	53	42	68	53
6.—	55	44	70	61

To be continued weekly.

N.B.—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange.—*On London*, 6 months' sight 6s. 7*d.*; Credits 6s. 7¼*d.* a 6s. 7¾*d.*; Bills with documents, 6s. 8*d.* per Tl. *On Bombay*, Bank Bills, accepted, Rs. 310 *a* 311 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 27½ per cent discount.

OPIUM.

Mar.	*Malwa.* Tls.	*Patna.* Tls.
31	—	—
April,		
2	—	—
3	445	—
4	450	—
5	450	—
6	450	—

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Yang-tsze*, from Hongkong. Messrs. H. S. Parkes, C.B., John Dent, H. N. Lay, Latimer, Seulber, and Morice. Per *Rémi*, from Ningpo. Miss Aldersey. Per *Pekin*, from Hongkong. Mrs. Caine, Count Kleskowski, Messrs. Holdsworth, E. Moses, R. Reuben, Litchakoff, Pouschkin, J. Courvoisier, R. Dana, David junr., E. Speller, H. Slader, and Corneille. Per *Granada*, General Grant and Staff, and Lady Grant.

Departed.—Per *Yang tsze*, this day, for Nagasaki.—The Lord Bishop of Victoria, Messrs. H. S. Parkes, C.B., J Dent, E. Webb, J. T. Elliot, R. Ashton, E. Clarke, R. Dana, and P. M. Silva.

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

Arrived.—Per *Pekin*, 24th March. Rev. McGhee, (Chaplain to H. M.'s troops in China), Col. Crofton, R.A., Captain Hoy, R.A., Captain Brabazon, R.A., Lieut. Hicks, R.A., Deputy Assists. Thompson, and Bailey. Captain Green, (Deputy Assist Adj.-Gel.), Lieut. Poole, R.N., Messrs. Sassoon, Williams, and Holdsworth.

Departed.—Per *Ganges*, 15th March. Capt. and Mrs. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. McDumott, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. H. S. Parkes and Child, Ensign Beville, B.N.I., Capt Burns. Messrs. J. F. Sack, F. H. Ebraham, Davidson, Hale, Williams, Parchico, A. Campbell, G. A. Taber, J. G. Austin, Elliot, Turio, Berch, Dunerow, A. Voget, J. C. Le lie, and W H. Mitchell. Per *Malabar*, 30th March. Mr. and Mrs. Milland, and family, Mrs. Cleverly, Mrs. Ivanhoe, Lieut. W. F. P Dudson, R.M., Assist.-Surgeon W. J. Cunning, R.A. Messrs. D. Rogers, Baldwin, D. Guyne, J. D'Aguilar, M. Jorru, J. de la Herran, N. R. Mason, W. Speiden, Jr., W. H. Kennie, M. B. Seare, A de Orbels, P. Cohen, Ullett, J. Bland, H. W Jauncey, D. W. Evans, J. F. Loney, A. Phusin, and Adelaide.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—
February 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Collioni, Lloyd, A. Twining, and W. Owen, Onterio, Lieut. H. C. Lees, R.N., and Mrs. Crespo.

For Shanghai, Messrs. W. Thorburn, Krayer, A. Howell, N. Bickham, Mr. and Mrs. Dow, Admiral Charner, Captain L. Ladebat, Messrs. Du Quilie, Jaures, Danycan.

March 4.

For Hongkong, Mr. H. Piper, and Mrs. McKenzie.

March 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Walkinshaw.
Fir Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Man

April 4.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Wm. Chapman, and Geo. Moul.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.

Shanghai, 31st March.—The Dutch barque *Juno* aground on the South shore outside Woosung bound out.

3d April,—The *Pekin* had to lie at anchor for 12 hours outside, weather being too thick.—Experienced very heavy weather with snow and sleet on the 1st. On the 1st at 9 a.m.—They picked up 23 Chinamen in an open boat. They were fast drifting on to the South bank, and in a few hours must inevitably have been lost had not the Steamer picked them up.

6th.—The *Granada* experienced heavy weather outside having had to anchor twice on voyage up. Several Transports left Hongkong on the 30th March for Chusan.

Woosung, April 5th,—The Dutch barque *Juno* afloat off South Bank and passed up in tow of *Ta Yung.*

In consequence of the *Pekin* being substituted for the *Formosa* the dispatch of the mail is postponed until to-morrow morning. The *Pekin* will go through to Galle with mails, &c., from Hongkong.

The next inward mail, from London 26th February, is due by the Company's time-table, at Hongkong on the 10th, and here on the 17th inst. Last year it was received per *Yang-tsze* on the 15th.

The P. & O. Steam Ship *Granada*, chartered by H. M. Government arrived yesterday from Hongkong having on board Lieut-General Hope Grant, Commander-in-chief and staff, consisting of;—Col. Foley, Eng. Com. at Foreign Head-Quarters; Col. Wolseley, D.A., Q.M.G.; Major Wilmot, Judge Advocate Gen.; Major Anson, A.D.C.; Major Reboul, Fr. Com. Eng. Head-Quarters; Captain. Grant, A.D.C.; Lieut. Biddulph, Mil. Sec.; Lieut. Johnson, R.N., Naval A.D.C.; Rev. J. McGhee, Chaplain; Dr Home; J. Mongan, Esq., Interpreter Attached to Head-Quarters.

The *Granada* had very heavy weather on her voyage up. Four or five transports with about 2,000 men left Hongkong on the 30th for Chusan.

The *Cruiser*, Commander J. Bythesea, v.c., left on the 4th for the North to join the vessels of war now there. The *Impérieuse*, Capt. R. Maguire with the flag of Rear Admiral L. T. Jones, went down the river, to Woosung on the 4th; on her way to Chusan, or Kintang, where the forces from the South will, we believe, rendezvous. The *Nimrod*, Commander Wynniatt, returned yesterday from Nagasaki, having conveyed to that port an official of the Royal Engineers, who remains in Japan with a view to collecting coal for the squadron. The *Bustard* returned to Ningpo on the same day that that she arrived from thence with the Bishop of Victoria. The men-of-war now in harbour are, H. M. S. *Furious*, *Nimrod*. *Roebuck*, *Assistance*, *Firm*, *Woodcock*, and H. I. M. S. *Forbin*.

H. M. Screw Steam Store Ship *Assistance*, Commander Balfour, arrived at Woosung on the 4th and in harbour on the 6th, yesterday. She has on board,—Royal Marines,—Lt. Col. March; Capt. and Bt. Maj. Jackson; Capt. Spratt; Capt. Budd; Capt. Carrington; 1st. Lieut. I. Cobb, Adjutant, Lieuts. I. M. de C. Meade, Qr. Master, C. J. D. Napier, J. D. Broughton, D. Connor, W. H. Wroot, W. G. Hale, G. W. Oliver, V. F. H. Poyntz, J. A. Godfrey, and J. W. W. O'Grady; Rev. S. H. Jacobs, Chaplain; Dr. Little, R.A. Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon, Cooper; 2 Staff Serjeants, 18 Serjeants, 20 Corporals, 5 Buglers, and 381 Privates. Royal Marine Artillery,—Lieuts. C. S. Williams, I. F. Crease, 5 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 6 Bombardiers, 2 Buglers, and 72 Gunners. Total, Officers and Men 534.

That an Ultimatum was sent from the English and French Plenipotentiaries on or about the 9th ultimo every one believes, and even our Chinese correspondent has heard of it, but so diplomatically dumb are the officials that we cannot ascertain more than we ventured to announce in our last issue. Outside reports have been rife during the week that an answer from the Emperor has been received. Not only is that untrue but it is improbable that such haste to accept the proferred olive branch would be vouchsafed by His Imperial and Imperious Majesty whilst there was yet one moment left in which something might turn up, before the days of grace expired. The very fact of an offer of reconciliation emanating from us, would, we opine, turn the scale in favor of war, if the Council at Pekin were hesitating. The time is now so near that speculation may be set aside until the 9th, the day after to-morrow, when no doubt signs will appear from which some inference may be drawn. The forces will proceed to the north whether the reply be pacific or defiant.

Local.—Our correspondent writes on the 2nd that our former *tautai* Sieh, or Süeh, will that day arrive in Shanghai for the arrangement of foreign, that is, commercial affairs. Sieh, he says, went up last year to Peking in the suite of the Imperial Commissioners to be presented as Judge of Kiang Su, and was complimented by the Emperor as a man of courage and conduct, for the promptitude with which he had dealt with some Cantonese at Soochow, which city owed therein its safety to him. The Emperor gave him great credit for this; granted him seven audiences, and asked him questions regarding the foreigners at Shanghai. Sangkolinsin also shewed him great consideration as a man "of corresponding views and like resolution." He has since been made Treasurer or Commissioner of Finance for the Nanking division of the province of Kiang Su, and has farther had conferred on him the honorary title of provincial governor.

The wealthier notables of Shanghai have been busy subscribing for police and braves to protect the city against vagabonds, and the authorities have been summoning before them all astrologers, conjurers, and the like, who are mostly natives not of this locality, and are suspected not unfrequently of being simply spies of the rebels. A spy was taken in Kia-hing the other day with some peculiarity about the root of his pigtail, and four others alleged to be similarly remarkable are now in custody here.

The kidnapping alarm, it is stated, has not wholly subsided. One report recently put in circulation is that a well known Chinese merchant here has seized and shipped a large number of coolies for service in the north.

On the 4th our correspondent went, he writes, to the house of a man who teaches mandarin to the assistant plenipo (Chinese Secretary?) and learned from the said teacher that on the 8th March the English Minister had sent off a letter addressed to Pang Wan-chang, one of the chief ministers, to be laid before the Emperor. The letter was one generally indicative of a desire for peace, and more ports to trade at, and requiring that every thing in the new Treaty should be carried out. There was also a demand for the gun-boats left behind last year and indemnity for the loss sustained at Canton; how much was not specified. Pang Wan-chang will certaily not reply without referring to the Emperor, who will probably desire Ho and Sieh to give his orders to the British Minister. The Emperor's instructions on an occasion like this are so secret that not even the *tautai* can get at them; how much less then the like of us, says our correspondent.

Sieh has given orders to the *chi-hien* to shut up all the gambling booths, and to keep a good watch on all baggage brought into the city by people who are returning after their late flight; as the present is a critical moment, and rebel spies may be finding their way into Shanghai.

The authorities were much alarmed by the firing on the night of the 2d instant. Different explanations were given of this; some attributing it to junks afraid of pirates, some to people on shore, who followed it up by plundering a junk alleged to be a pirate.

Grain Supply.—A Decree was received some time since, says a correspondent, directing the Governor General to dispose of all cargoes of grain intended for Peking which had not yet put to sea, "as there was (or, would be) trouble on the road," and to remit the money to Peking instead. He goes on to state that the *tau-tai* has been acting on this order; has despatched all the junks that were laded, but has sent back whatever rice had not been transshipped from the river boats, to the districts which had supplied it. This has kept down the price of grain which must otherwise have risen after so long a rain.

Hang-chow.—A man who left Hangchow on the 30th ulto. reports that on the 24th Chang, the general expected, arrived before that city and communicated with the Tartar general by firing an arrow into the inner city. Thus an attack was concerted from within and without at the same moment. Chang promised honors and money to the first man on the walls, and fell on in the afternoon. The rebels were killed in large numbers, and the survivors fled in two bodies one making for Fu-yang and the other southwards in the direction of Sin-shan. The last was broken up by the Ningpo braves. The Governor was not dead as reported, but concealed in the Tartar general's quarters. The people, who have suffered fearfully both by fire and sword, are furious with him for the want of energy he has shewn, but the general protects him till the Emperor signifies his pleasure. The Treasurer has not been heard of; the Salt Commissioner, Prefect, and *chi-hien* all died of their wounds. The Judge and Chang were making their arrangements for the security of the city, egress from which is easy, though there is much trouble about admission.

Other Chinese who had left this for Hangchow to perform their devotions, report that in Soo-chow, Chang-chau, and Wu-sih, the streets are still and empty. An embargo is laid on every vessel not being a grain junk, fuel junk, or despatch boat, for the conveyance of troops.

Peking Gazettes.—The north road is open once more, as is proved by the arrival of *Gazettes* reaching to the 1st March. The native agent however declares himself unable to supply those dating from the 8th to the 18th, or from the 24th to the 26th February; that is to say twelve *Gazettes* are missing. The regular supply, so far as there is such a thing, is supposed to leave the north once in ten days. There is not much to notice on the whole. The following are the principal items of interest.

On the 30th January, an Imperial Decree directs that Ts'ai I, second son of the Emperors first cousin, the Prince of Tun, be adopted by the Prince Yih Chi, probably one of the Emperor's younger brothers, the latter having no posterity.

The customs of the Shan-hai-kwan, the farthest east in China Proper, the terminus of the Great Wall in fact, collected from autumn term to autumn term in 1858-59, in all 111,130 taels. Duty to the amount of 16,918 taels was remitted to vessels bringing in grain, and 42,918 was expended on the pay of the garrison of the place, and the police establishment of the customs. The superintendent has subscribed 10,000 taels in aid of work or works, for which he is recommended by Sangkolinsin to the Emperor's notice.

On the 1st March Kweiliang was again indisposed and obtained ten days leave.

The General-in-chief of the gendarmerie of Peking had arrested four persons, one of them if not all, of the Imperial kin *(tsung shih,)* who had opened a *foreign drug* shop in the capital.

As to rebellion; Kingtwan, acting Governor-General, prays the Emperor to confer honor on Kwan Ti, the Mars of China, for protecting the city of Ning-yang in Fuh Kien against the insurgents now many months ago. Kwan Ti has been specially adored in Ning-yang for above 200 years.

Yufung, a high officer employed against rebels is pulled up for a clerical error, in a memorial. He admits that in writing to announce that he was moving against the Kwei Chau rebels, he stated that his memorial was despatched by the post courier instead of by a special courier; the fact being that the memorial was just ready when he was informed of another outbreak of the Yun Nan rebels. He consegently sent the despatch with the additional information by a special courier, omitting in his haste to alter the words in question; for which he prays he may be punished as a warning to others.

The said Kwei Chau rebels have at last worn out the Governor Tsiang Wei-yuen. The Emperor laments his death after much sickness, in a Decree of the 28th February, and appoints Lin Yuen-hán his successor. The late man struggled, according to the Decree, *ten years* against the Miáu I., barbarous aborigines, and other *fei*, brigands or rebels, up the river (Wu) and down. His sons receive promotion.

Sz' Ch'uen is still much disturbed, and Tsang Wang-yen gets the commander-in-chief pensioned and replaced by a younger man.

Hu Nan was too busy with rebels last autumn in the departments of Páu-king, Hang-chau and Yung-chau, that is all along its south frontier, to admit of the examinations for degree being held therein. The chief literary officer reports a better state of things now, but still desires to postpone the examinations.

In Shan Tung military operations are alluded to, but against whom these are being, or are to be, undertaken does not appear.

Down here the Tartar general of Hangchow, Sui-ch'ang, who will now get all the credit of saving that city, was desired in a Decree of the 22d February to postpone his return to Peking, which he had been about to revisit, till after autumn.

THE WEATHER.

March.—"The oldest resident" among the foreigners in Shanghai does not remember such a continuation of wet weather as we have experienced up to the end of this month. It has rained almost incessantly during the past five weeks, having commenced on the 26th of February, aye, in heavy showers too. There has been only five days when it did not rain and perhaps not so many nights. Not having a rain guage we cannot tell the quantity but it must have been very large.

The mean temperature was considerably below that of last year and also below the average of 7 years. By day the highest point was 54, the lowest 39. By night 46 and 33. The average of the former 46—of the latter 40; whereas last year it was 53 and 39, and the average of 7 years 54 and 41, respectively. The cold has checked vegetation materially.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

To the Editor of the "Evening Mail."

Sir,—The extreme impolicy of the proposed expedition to Pekin, and absolute certainty of an enormous expenditure of money, while the success of the undertaking is extremely doubtful, make it a matter of great public importance that the subject should be discussed while there is yet time to arrest the proceeding, and to turn the preparations into a channel more likely to effect a permanent settlement of the question.

First, as regards expense, we may call to mind the recent Persian expedition, which cost in a very short time over two millions of money, and no one can well say what further amount would have been spent had not hostilities been almost miraculously brought to a close.

Agreeing as I do with "J. C.," I would beg to offer a few reasons for holding these opinions.

"J. C." suggests the probability of the Peiho being blocked up, and his correspondents meet his arguments by saying that it winds through an alluvial plain. Will that geological fact hinder the Chinese from sinking junks in its channel, from driving off the inhabitants and cattle, and creating obstructions of every description? But, suppose Pekin to be reached and taken, we clearly see that the Chinese Government consider that no treaty wrung from them by such means is binding, and the mere fact of an Ambassador living there with a small escort would not for a moment interfere with the traditional policy of the empire. If we dictate terms at Pekin, we must be prepared in all time coming to maintain a force there, or in the neighbourhood, equal to the duty of enforcing the performance of the agreement.

Our objects in cultivating a friendly intercourse with China are, I apprehend, purely of a commercial character, and, as our relations with the empire of Morocco have been hitherto carried on without an accredited agent at the capital, there is no reason why the same state of things should not exist in China.

It appears to me—and I ground my views on a long experience of China—that the objects we have in view will be best secured by simultaneously taking possession of the defences at the mouth of the Peiho and occupying the city of Nankin. The supply of grain annually sent to the northward can be easily stopped, though it is impossible to suppose that the trifling quantity of 360,000 cwt. as stated by Mr. Oliphant can be a trade of any real importance. The fact seems to be that other sources of supply have been brought into operation since the ordinary route by the canal has been interrupted. Having taken the Taku Forts, they should be retained until the conclusion of hostilities; if the neighbourhood of the mouth of the river is unhealthy, a position free from that disadvantage may be secured, but on no account should the force do more than hold its ground; the real point of importance is Nankin, and, apart from its advantages in a commercial point of view, its occupation can be justified by considerations of sound policy. Are we prepared to destroy the present Government of China without seeing our way to replace it by some power which shall exercise the duties of protecting life and property? Unfortunately, we have done too much already to weaken the Government, and the results have been most disastrous. Piracy has increased to a fearful extent, and the tribes which have always been in rebellion, but which in times past were kept comparatively in subjection, have latterly over-run the fairest provinces of the empire, spreading ruin and devastation wherever they have appeared; nothing can be more lamentable than the account Lord Elgin gives of the state of matters along the whole course of the Yang-tze-keang, and for all this we are indirectly responsible. Having occupied the city of Nankin, our line of policy ought to be to open negotiation with the Court of Pekin, in the first place demanding an indemnification for the loss sustained at the Peiho and an apology for that outrage, and follow that up by an offer to restore the whole valley of the Yang-tze-keang to the Imperial Government as the price of a permanent treaty, which ought in the first place to create Nankin our central port of commerce, open the navigation of the great rivers, and give free access to the producing districts of the country. I have no doubt that a negotiation on such a basis could be opened, which would save an infinite amount of blood and money, and be quite as likely to lead to a permanent settlement of the question as a razzia on Pekin.

It is a very singular fact that, although Lord Elgin has now been nearly a year in this country, and for more than half of that time a Cabinet Minister, he has never given the country the advantage of his opinions on the Chinese question; and we are left to glean his views from those extracts from his proceedings which it has suited the Government to make public in the pages of the Blue Book; enough, however, appears there to corroborate some of the views I advocate; alluding to the danger of weakening the Government of China, at page 265, he says, in reference to the effects of the rebellion:—

"I infer from this circumstance that nations which desire to trade with China are deeply interested in the preservation of order in the empire, and that privileges acquired by a process which enfeebles the Government and destroys its moral influence may sometimes be purchased at too great a cost."

His opinions of the state of matters consequent on our occupation of the places of commerce ceded to us by the Treaty of 1842 may be found in an answer to an address presented to him by the Protestant missionaries at Shanghai, page 253:—

"Unless I am greatly misinformed, many vile and reckless men protected by the privileges to which I have referred (i.e., the Treaty of 1842), and still more by the terror which British prowess has inspired, are now infesting the coasts of China. It may be that for the moment they are able in too many cases to perpetrate the worst crimes with impunity, but they bring discredit on the Christian name, inspire hatred of the foreigner where no such hatred exists, and, as some recent instances prove, teach occasionally to the natives a lesson of vengeance which, when once learnt, may not always be applied with discrimination"

So much for the conduct of Europeans; and this passage is somewhat prophetic. In a subsequent paragraph in the same page he describes the rebels who have received in this country a most mistaken amount of sympathy:—

"I agree with you, therefore, in thinking that it is to be regretted that its genuine professors (Christianity) should be confounded with the abettors of a rebellion which, in so far as the dominant race is concerned, seems to have been conducted on a system of uncompromising ferocity."

I might multiply such extracts, but your valuable space will not admit of it. In viewing this question impartially, I would ask whether we go clean handed into the contest. We have submitted to insults and humiliations at Canton for the last 20 years sufficient to degrade us in the eyes of the native Government, while our open violation of all law, our tacit acquiescence in the rebellion, and consequent weakening of the Imperial Government, has inspired a feeling of hatred. Why are the French imported into the question? They have no China trade. Can it be that, after all we had submitted to, at last we went to war on a false issue, and required the countenance of our continental neighbours to gloss over our inconsistency? We now have an opportunity of placing ourselves in an honourable position. Let us take the war, if war it is to be, into our own hands; but let the result of our operations be to place our commerce on a permanent footing, to extinguish rebellion and piracy, to control the vagabonds who infest the coasts of China, and we may hope in time and gradually to come to a better understanding with the Court of Pekin, when they see that commerce with Britain is a means of strength and not a cause of weakness.

But do not let us expect to obtain any money from the Chinese to pay the costs of the war; an indemnification for the vessels sunk at Taku and pensions for the sufferers there, or their representatives, is all that can be expected; anything further would merely be levied in the shape of extra duties on the foreign trade; that course was pursued in 1835, when the Tiger Island forts were destroyed, and I believe to have been also resorted to in 1842.

In conclusion, I hope "J. C." will withdraw the mask. His observations are worthy of attention; and, if I am right in my conjectures, his name is one which would carry weight, and might induce the Government even yet to reconsider the question.—I remain, Sir, yours,

Jan. 7. J. D. H. ELPHINSTONE.

—*Times*, Jan. 12.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES AND THE SILK TRADE.

The following letter on the silk trade in relation to anticipated fiscal changes, addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been handed to us for publication:—

To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Chancellor of Her Majesty's Exchequer.

Sir,—In 1853, when you held the seals of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, I took the liberty to call your attention to the silk duties, and to send you a copy of a memorial which had been forwarded to your predecessor in office, signed by twenty-seven of the silk manufacturers of this city, praying for the repeal of them.

Now that you are again in office, and with colleagues all professedly advocates of free trade, the country and revenue prosperous, the time is opportune for again urging this subject on your consideration

The question of the revenue arising from these duties it is not my province to deal with, for though the amount is considerable, it is incidental. The duties were imposed for protection, not for revenue; they are regarded by the world and are, in fact, a remnant of a mistaken policy which parliament and the country have denounced, and which the intelligent amongst the silk manufacturers themselves now repudiate; and it is in this, their real character, that I wish to consider them.

This protection is, of course, based on the assumption that the British manufacturers are unable to compete with those of the continent, and, therefore, require the aid of government. Now this assumption is in itself fallacious. I contend, on the other hand, that though the continental manufacturers may surpass us in the production of some classes of goods to which they have long devoted their special attention, we surpass them in others, and that in the bulk of our productions we are the cheapest manufacturers in Europe.

If, however, we were unable to compete with the foreigner, it is no reason why government should interfere; let the discredit be our own.

But government interference by the adoption of commercial restrictions can do no good; it is capable only of evil, and if evidence was still required of this, the history of the silk trade supplies it.

Nearly two hundred years ago foreign silk goods were admitted free into this country, and this was the most prosperous period in the history of the trade. So successful was it then, that we find it recorded: "The manufacture had gone on so steadily increasing as to afford one of the most striking instances on record in which an art, borrowed from a foreign country and employed on the production of a foreign country, should be made to equal, if not to surpass, the production of those countries from which it was derived."

We were then importing from £600,000 to £700,000 of foreign silk goods annually, *duty free* In 1697 the vicious system of restriction was applied to the trade, an act being then passed prohibiting the importation of European silk goods. The ground on which this act was asked for and passed was peculiar; it was not that the manufacturers required protection, but that "our manufacturers had attained a greater degree of perfection than was attained by foreigners."

A restrictive policy, however, came afterwards to be looked on as a necessity, and has since that time been adopted in every conceivable form, and with what result? M'Culloch says, "From 1719, twenty years after the protective system had commenced, down to 1824, the silk manufacture presents little more than complaint on the part of the manufacturers of the importation of foreign silks—impotent efforts on the part of parliament to exclude them, and combinations and outrages on the part of the workmen. Of the numerous acts passed in reference to this manufacture from 1697 to the era of Huskisson, it would be difficult to point out one that is bottomed on anything like sound principles, or that was productive of anything but mischievous consequences."

The measure of Huskisson passed in 1842, substituting a duty of 30 per cent on foreign goods, in place of total prohibition, and reducing the duty on raw and thrown silk, gave a great impulse to the trade; but for the last twenty years, with that rate of duty on goods up to 1845, and a duty practically of 10 or 12 per cent since that period, the broad silk trade has again been stationary or nearly so, whilst other manufactures have extended so largely in this country, and the broad silk manufacture has made such rapid strides on the continent! Surely there must be something radically wrong! If after the trade has been legislated for and tampered with, or, in plain words, trifled with, by successive governments for upwards of a century and a half, this is its position, it surely evidences that our industry is misapplied in pursuing such a trade, or else that legislative restrictions have been mischievous, and should be entirely withdrawn.

It has been asked, if protection is the cause of this, how is it that the same policy in force on the continent has been attended with such different results? The explanation is this, that up to 1824 we imposed a duty on foreign thrown silk of 14s. 8d. per lb, and a heavy duty also upon raw silk, thus greatly enhancing the cost to our manufacturers, whilst France admitted the same silk for her manufacturers at a merely nominal duty. With such an advantage in her favour, we could not pretend to compete with her, and she then laid the foundation of the large export trade she now enjoys. The French and other continental manufacturers adapted their goods for the various foreign markets, and we know the difficulty of, and the time required in, turning the course of an established trade; though the chief cause is now removed, the unfavourable impression towards the English manufacturer still exists, and the retention of protective duties perpetuates it.

I now beg your attention to the practical result of the removal of protective duties on the throwing trade.

From the first establishment of a throwing mill in this country, in 1719, this has been a protected trade, and even so recently as 1824 there was a duty on foreign thrown silk of 14s 8d. per lb. Mr. Huskisson reduced this to 7s. 6d. and ultimately to 3s. 6d. on organzine and 2s. on tram, and allowed a drawback on manufactured goods. He removed also almost entirely the duty on raw silk, and this measure (imperfect as it was) gave such an impulse to the throwing trade that the throwing mills, numbering 175 in 1826, rapidly increased to 266. After a time, however, this trade again began to flag, and when, in 1842, Sir Robert Peel proposed to reduce the then existing duty the throwing trade was not in a satisfactory state (it was receding rather than progressing), and it was said if the trade cannot succeed with its present protection it will be ruined without it. Sir Robert Peel, however, persisted in his policy. In order to give the manufacturers the material of this manufacture on more favourable terms, he first, in 1842, reduced the duty, and then, in 1845, removed it entirely.

Up to this period our export of British thrown silk was almost "nill," but a foreign demand then commenced, and has gone on increasing, until for the past year our exports of English thrown silk to the continent have been absolutely much larger than our imports from the continent, and the measure intended specially to benefit the manufacturer has been attended with a directly contrary result; for the price of throwing, instead of being reduced by free competition, has advanced, and the throwster, no longer dependent on the home trade, has had a much more successful and an extending business.

I have thus endeavoured to show you that the silk manufacture does not owe its origin or its success in any degree in this country to protection, but, on the country, that government restrictions have been the chief cause, if not the only cause, of its unsatisfactory state. These restrictions have diverted the trade from this country, kept down the rate of profit, diminished the wages of labour, and served no interest whatever.

Seeing that a degree of success beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine has attended Sir Robert Peel's freetrade measures, it is surprising that no minister has yet carried out his evident intentions as regards this trade.

It is in your hands to remove this relic of the erroneous legislation of a bygone age; don't allow the silk trade to continue a marked exception to the general policy of this country. In France, the government would establish free trade; the manufacturers oppose it. In this country the silk manufacturers of Manchester have asked for free trade as a boon; it is the government that withholds it.

The silk manufacture is at this moment a signal exception to the general prosperity of the country.

England has set the example of free trade to the world. Let her now set a further example to the continent by the unconditional removal of the protective duties on foreign silk goods.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN CHADWICK.

12, Mosley-street, Manchester, 12th Jan. 1860.

Manchester Paper.

Free Trade in France.—The master of France has determined to impose on an unwilling and yet submissive community an improved economical system. The timid and faithless reverence for despotism which, even in a free country, characterizes effeminate minds, expresses itself in the form of astonished gratitude for an unexpected proof of courage and good sense. The Emperor Napoleon has undoubtedly displayed commendable firmness even in his vague and hesitating programme of commercial reform. It is but fair to assume that his own convictions are far in advance of his actual professions; and even the partial measures of Free-trade which he has announced will confer considerable benefit on his subjects, and at the same time prepare the way for a more comprehensive system. The letter to the Minister of State is incidentally intended as a friendly overture to foreign countries, and especially to England; nor can it be doubted that the success of an improved commercial policy would ultimately diminish the chances of rupture by rendering war more ruinous to both nations. The English Government will be supported by Parliament in any fiscal measures which may form a suitable response to the probable modifications of the French tariff. The protective duties in favour of various manufactures have long constituted a scandal and an anomaly, and Mr. Gladstone will at the same time gratify a neighbouring community and do good service to his own countrymen by allowing them unrestricted access to French markets for gloves and silk and lace. The wine duties are more difficult to deal with, inasmuch as they produce a considerable revenue. The loss to the Customs of half the tax on the higher class of wines would be an unmixed disadvantage, as the duty imposes no sensible check on their consumption. A reduction may possibly encourage the importation of the lighter growths of Gascony, Burgundy, and Languedoc, and it is probable that a new demand might induce the French wine-grower to improve the quality of his produce by careful cultivation and management. The English revenue would perhaps suffer from the diminished consumption of beer and spirits if the importation of French wines were largely increased; but it would be worth while to make some fiscal sacrifice for the purpose of promoting as far as possible the commercial intercourse between the opposite shores of the Channel, which is at present so absurdly restricted. The French might, with their great superiority of climate, supply England with a large portion of her importation of wheat; but the compulsory subdivision of property is an evil more deeply rooted than protection or prohibition, and cottagers without cattle or machines are incapable of competing with a system of farming which is conducted like a great manufacture.

In their laudable enthusiasm for Free-trade, the eulogists of the Imperial manifesto have in many instances forgotten to examine its terms and to consider the purposes which it is calculated to effect. It is proposed to encourage agriculture, manufacturing industry, and commerce by gratuities and aids, which are in general only concessions to a national weakness, and also by fiscal relaxations which may benefit the several interests concerned in very different degrees. The commonplace assertion that all branches of industry share in the same causes of prosperity is only true when all are equally natural and independent. An artificial manufacture which has been forced by protective enactments withers or disappears under the operation of Free-trade, like an exotic removed from a greenhouse to the open air. Liverpool, Manchester, and Lincolnshire have found by experience that their respective products can equally dispense with legislative assistance; and for similar reasons a large part of the commerce and agriculture of France will profit by the removal of restrictions. On the other hand, it is by no means certain that the looms of Rouen or the forges of Mulhouse would be able to maintain their ground without differential duties in their favour; and even the landed interest will find that, under a rational system, beet-root is easily displaced by the sugarcane.

The most perfect form of commercial intercourse between England and France would be that which prevails between Yorkshire and Middlesex. If the Governments could dispense with a revenue from imports, it would be in the highest degree desirable that all the Custom-houses on both sides should be at once dismantled. The consumers of the two countries, or in other words the entire population, would then procure every commodity which is produced from Shetland to Corsica at the lowest, or natural, price. Factories would be confined to the neighbourhood of coal pits, and thin veins of metal would be left in the ore, while clumsy fingers and tasteless eyes would be relieved from the duty of making graceful and ornamental fabrics. The value of the Emperor Napoleon's project depends on the question, whether, he means to expose French manufactures to English competition? His letter only proposes to abolish absolute prohibition, to suppress the duties on wool and cotton, and to reduce the taxes on sugar and coffee. Not a word is said about iron, or coal, or any manufactured fabric whatever. Although nothing can be more prudent or justifiable than the free admission of the raw material of textile manufactures, it is evident that Lancashire will rather lose than gain by an increase of competition in the cotton-wool market. It is, indeed, highly probable that the intentions of the Emperor are more liberal than his present language; but sooner or later it will be necessary to determine whether French manufactures are still to be protected, and if the question is decided in the affirmative, the tariff, as far is it affects England, will admit of no serious modification.

The devotees of absolutism ought to suspend their applause until they find by experience how far it is really more vigorous than freedom. It is often easier to perform a single operation by hand than to employ a complicated self-acting machine which might, in case of need, produce the same result a thousandfold. For the same reason, a King or Emperor can, in particular cases, do by a word what might occupy a Parliament for half-a-dozen sessions. The difference is, that the products of freedom are infinitely more abundant, and that a policy adopted by a nation through its representatives is permanent, systematic, and irresistible, while a Monarch is forced to temporize, to evade resistance, and finally to be content with the partial attainment of his objects. The Emperor Napoleon only ventures to offer his subjects a great improvement in connexion with a promise of questionable and exceptional boons, to be bestowed as a supererogatory gratification on the classes which he professes to benefit. Loans to agriculture and industry, accelerated formation of railways and public works, if they are desirable in themselves, cannot be rendered more necessary by an improved commercial system. The proposal of a price to be paid at the public expence involves a virtual admission that the protected interests, if not the whole community, will be required to make a considerable sacrifice.

It is satisfactory to find that the power which in France determines on peace or war seems for the present to entertain a friendly disposition to England; but the immediate tendency of the proposed changes will certainly not be pacific. It is easy to foresee that the attempt to introduce a degree of Free-trade will tend to stimulate national jealously and irritation, until it has been justified by long experience. There is no protection against a rival so complete as war, and the French iron-masters would probably prefer double taxes and a threefold conscription to open competition with Staffordshire and Merthyr Tydvil. Even in America, the cotton growers of Louisiana and the wheat farmers of Illinois are more friendly to England than the spinners and weavers of the Atlantic States. Bordeaux, the capital of the Black Prince, might easily revive through its claret and sauterne the friendly relations which once united it to England. The pacific influences of Free-trade will operate far more slowly in Picardy and in Alsace. Paris, with its innumerable nicknacks, and Lyons, with its silks and velvets, may perhaps be divided between the love of customers and the hatred of competitors; but on the whole, notwithstanding the enlightened views which prevail at the Tuileries, there is reason to fear that some time may elapse before the arrival of a commercial and peaceful millennium.—*Saturday Review*, Jan 21.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.

(From the Times of 16th and 24th Jan, 1860.)

Taken as a whole, the Armstrong gun is, for lightness, strength, and the minute mathematical accuracy of all its many component parts, the very finest specimen of wrought iron work that has ever been put together in this country. Here is a secret beyond the reach of either spies or traitors—a secret only within the attainment of nations which shall labour for it as we have done any time this century. No one ever thought of concealing the secret of the manufacture of locomotives; on the contrary, we at once set about trying to teach the world how it could best be done. What is the result? After 25 years' incessant schooling and sending our mechanics among the nations of the earth all people still come to us for their machinery and engines, all save the Americans, and even they rely on our aid for their greatest engineering triumphs. So confident are the managers of the Armstrong factories of these facts that in their opinion the public might safely be admitted to view the processes of manufacture, without the least fear that any amount of observation would ever penetrate the so-called mystery.

Let us suppose that the manufacture of 25-pounder guns is going forward. In one corner of the factory is a very long but narrow furnace, in which are placed, as fast as they are wanted, bars of the finest wrought iron, some two inches square and 40 feet or so in length. In the manufacture of the 100-pounder Armstrong gun, bars of not less than 90 feet would be required. In front of this furnace is a roller, the diameter of which is equal to the rough-made tube of a 25-pounder when first rolled. Directly one bar is heated to a low white heat it is wound out through an aperture in the door of the furnace slowly and closely over the roller When the whole bar is thus coiled up as close as possible the roller is turned on end, and the coil (termed a No. 1 coil) at once knocked off In this state, and having much the appearance of a flattened corkscrew about three feet long, it is rolled away to a large furnace, where in 10 minutes it is heated to a bright white heat, placed on one end in an iron cylindrical case under a steam hammer, and flattened down and welded with tremendous blows till only about 2 feet 6 inches long. Three of these tubes make a complete 25-pounder gun.

As fast as the short lengths of tube are finished they are wheeled away into the turning shop—an immense place, where, though everyone is busy, the light and quiet are a relief after the sombre glare and dreadful uproar of the foundry beyond. Here the short lengths of No. 1 coil are bored inside and turned on the outside to within 1-10th of an inch of their proper diameters, in order that the minutest flaw, if any should exist, in the welding may be discovered. When all is seen to be perfect they are again returned to the foundry, and two lengths of tube placed, with their ends touching, in a jet of flame from a blast furnace, where, when sufficiently heated, they are welded together by blows from the iron battering-ram.

Three No. 1 coils thus joined make the *tube* of the gun; but an immense amount of labour has still to be accomplished before it takes the field as the most perfect piece of ordnance the world has yet seen. Over the junction of the first and second tubes, near where the trunnions come, a second coil or tube, which has been rolled, welded, turned, and finished in a precisely similar manner to the first, is placed on the tube while in a bright red heat, and so shrunk on. Over this again comes the third coil, a shorter, massive belt of forged iron, to which the trunnions are fixed, and while this is shrinking on the water-pipes we have alluded to pass a jet through the tube itself to prevent its heating. In this manner the tube of the gun is finished, but the breech has yet to be attached. In the first, second, and third coils we have here mentioned the fibre of the rolled iron is laid transversely round the gun, but with the breech piece, which has to bear the whole backward concussion of the explosion, such an arrangement of the fibre would yield to the first shot. The breech, therefore, is formed of several pieces of wrought iron, shaped like coarse wedges or the staves of a barrel, with the fibre of the iron running longitudinally to the gun, and all of which are welded and wedged together in one tubular mass under the steam hammer. This, like the No. 1, 2, and 3 coils, is similarly turned down, rough finished, and shrunk on to form the breech while red-hot. Outside this again are two double coils of wrought iron, rolled on with their fibre at right angles with that of the breech piece underneath. In this way, then, having at the breech and trunnions a triple coat of rolled metal, the tube is finished, and looks like a long and very thin cannon from which the muzzle and breech has been cut off. While in this state its outside is turned down to its precise size, and the whole gun given over to the measurers, who with an exquisitely fine instrument, termed a micrometer, measure each part with mathematical accuracy. Any portion that deviates more than the 3,000th of an inch from its exact size is condemned, cut out, and replaced. In this state it for the first time leaves the forging room, and passes to the finishing shop, where turning lathes, boring and rifling machines, with many others of eccentric forms and unknown uses, abound in all directions Here the gun is first placed on end in the boring machine—a very beautiful and powerful piece of mechanism, which bores down vertically into four guns at once. Each gun is bored twice, and each boring occupies no less than six hours. The first time the gun is bored out to within 1-1000th of an inch of its proper diameter; at the second turning it is finished. When the boring is ascertained to be perfect, to within half a hair's-breadth the rifling is begun forthwith. This is, of course, a very simple part of the operation, the gun or tube being merely laid horizontally in a turning lathe, and the rifle grooves cut in it, one after another, in the course of about five hours. In the Armstrong gun there are 40 close fine grooves, each of a peculiar angular shape, about 1-8th of an inch deep, the pitch or turn of the rifling being slight—no more than one complete turn in 10 feet 6 inches. The next process is to cut a square hole, or "slot," as it is called, in the upper side of the breech, corresponding to where the touchhole of an ordinary gun would be, and to turn a deep fine-threaded screw in the open breech at the end of the gun, or, as we may still continue to term it, the tube At this stage of the manufacture, if nothing had ever been explained to the visitor, he would see at a glance the whole principle of the gun, and when shown what is termed the "vent piece," would even be able to fit, load, and fire the piece with ease. The powerful hollow screw which fits into the breech at the back is worked backward with most perfect ease and rapidity by a common weighted handle. Thus, when about to be fired the powder and conical shot are introduced into the breech of the gun through the hollow screw, and deposited in the chamber. Behind these the "vent piece" of steel faced with copper is dropped in from the opening above, and thus forms the breech of the gun, which a single turn of the screw wedges up and keeps immovably in its place behind the charge. When fired the screw is turned back, the vent piece removed, the chamber of the gun sponged out through the hollow screw, the powder and conical shot are again placed with the vent piece behind them, the screw closed up, and the gun fired in a single minute. As a matter of course, the touchhole is through the vent piece down into the chamber of the gun, with which it communicates by means of a common friction tube. The fitting of the vent piece, in order to prevent all escape of the explosive force, is a matter on which almost the entire efficiency of the gun depends, and therefore it is regulated to a degree of nicety which seems almost useless, till the reason for such rigid exactness is known. All of them, therefore, are made alike, each vent piece for each class of gun being precisely similar in form, size, and weight. Thus a vent piece made for one 25 or 40 pounder will fit indiscriminately all other guns of the same calibre in the service. The exactness of the copper ring which faces these vent pieces, and fits into the end of the rifled barrel, is also a matter of chief moment. It is the manufacture of this ring which occupies the little steam hammer with the incessant uproar we have mentioned, so that it is always the first object to attract attention on entering the forgeroom. The gun thus fitted with its breech piece and screw is complete as a piece of ordnance, and has only to be sighted for its long range, and stained to that rich deep tint which makes it look so well, and shows so beautifully the fibre of the iron winding round and round the gun up to the slender muzzle. This staining operation is soon effected by painting over the metal with a mixture of lime water and acid, and leaving it in a moderate oven to oxidize. The slight brown rust is then wiped off and the gun polished to the tint of a new finely-twisted barrel. The screw handle and vent piece are tinted of the richest purple steel colour.

The operation of "sighting" for the long range is a far more delicate and important matter, for we need scarcely say how much of accurate firing depends on this. The common sight for ordinary short range is placed in a line from the back of the breech to above the muzzle. The long range is affixed on the right hand side of the breech of the gun on the right trunnion and on the right hand side of the muzzle—to counteract in some measure by this line of sighting the tendency which the gun has to throw its ball to the left of the mark. This deviation to the left, however, is common to rifled cannon of every kind which have the pitch of their screw turning in that direction, and *vice versâ*. The sight is a perforated one, and of such extreme delicacy as to enable the most minute object to be covered at almost any distance. In fact, nothing which can be clearly seen is too small to be aimed at, and to be aimed at by the Armstrong gun is to be hit.

(To be continued.)

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

Books received this mail.

258—The End, by Dr. Cumming.
252—Lectures on Health, by Rev. Mr. Beecher.
253—Lectures, by Rev. F. W. Robertson.
254—National Finance.
255—Law of Wills and Executors.
256—Transactions of National Association for Promotion of Social Science, 1858.
257—Military Opinions, by Sir J. Burgoyne.
727—Life of Schiermacher.
728—Life of Bishop Wilson.
1271—Narrative of Mission to China and Japan, by L. Oliphant.
1272—My Diary in India, by W. H. Russell.
2356—*L'Amour*, by M. Nichelet.
1910—The Bertrams, by A. Trollope.
1926—Violet Bank.
1920—The Two Aristocracies, by Mr. Gore.
1921—Woodleigh.
1922—Framleigh Hall.
1923—Wild Flower.
1924—An Old Debt.
1925—A Good Time Coming.
One of Them.
Plain or Ringlets.
Magazines and Reviews for February.

Shanghae, 4 April, 1860.

THE CHASING OF THE DEER.

After Macaulay by a long distance.

Ye gallant Hearts who love good sport in these Barbarian
seas [Teas;
Give ear I pray to this my lay—forget your Silk and
Let baser souls upon the Bund with scandal drug the
mind, [inclined.
'Tis well to know Shanghae can show some few not thus
Since the great deeds at Muddyfat,—deny the fact who
can; [ran;
No chase the Settlement has seen like that last week we
No puling Chinamen for foes, we'd nought at all to fear,
And therefore boldly sallied forth to chase a savage deer.
Along the Bund the joyous news thro' every godown ran,
"The chase will be this day at 3. The game,—Deer
[from Japan!"
Within a garden ————'s chief somehow contrived
to bag [stag.
And keep confined an untamed hind to represent the
Upon the plashy Racing-ground in nickerbockers stout,
And knitted sock and clouted boot the Settlement
turned out; [House, from Hong;
From each Legation forth they came, from Custom
And lo! a dashing equipage is centred in the throng.
Stand back ye loafing coolies there. My lieges pray
give place [chase.
And let them two Sweete ladyes view the opening of the
Forth strode the gallant ———— while the hounds they
keep in check [neck;
And led the deer around the course with hayband on its
Then cut the noose and cast it loose, amid the sprouting
corn, [the horn.
Onward it bounds—rush forth the hounds, obedient to
Right gallantly they track the deer which, started by
the din,
Swam leisurely across a creek then went *towards* Pekin;
Then paused a while to contemplate, amid the fragrant
graves [waves;
Where o'er the potted Ancestors the rankling herbage
"Hold on thou sweet lipped Juliet! Random—hold thy
random tongue! [cuous throng!"
Cross not the slot nor spoil your sport, ye *most* promis-
Thro' plashing paddy fields they tramp, thro' sprouting
corn they squash, [dash.
Tehn hold their course as at the creek the eager beagles
Now gather up your gaberdines—no craven sure will
blench, [drench
Within that filthy brimming ditch himself this day to
Ho! ———— comes to cheer them—then over head
[and ears
First one and then another, in the puddled dyke appears.
One strove to wade the mud, but made one step then
down he sank; [other bank.
And soon was seen to stem the stream and breast the
Hold on your course ye gallant few! what tho' the
stream be chill [could kill.
None but the brave deserve to save the *deer* that none
The crowd applaud, but overawed by that tide swollen
flood, [mud.
Make for the distant bridge of boats and thus elude the
Short sighted hope! in eager haste, as to the boats they
jump, [plump,
Three ardent blades who shirked the *Ditch* into the *River*
Across the sodden cotton field, by cess pools foul and rank
The chase held on until the masts in the dim distance
sank;
Over the Twenty Minute Bridge diverging to Soochow,
Thro' springing crops, and clogging clay new broken by
the plough; [smell
Then back again they cross the plain where gas of fœtid
Escaping in a turbid tank is named the "Bubbling
Well" [could cheer,
Still ———— foremost in the van his wavering hounds
Till to a coulie's washing house they traced and saved
the Deer.

Shanghae, 31st March, 1860.

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

Apr. ARRIVED.
1,—Melita, (Am. sch.), Stratton, Shanghai.
1,—Rostock, (Mack. bq.), Behnck, Hongkong.
2,—Doctor Jans Jantzen, (Mack. bq.), ———, Hongkong.

DEPARTED.—(*None*)

VESSEL IN HARBOUR.
Snipe, (Br. bg)

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received last mail.

725—Schiller's Life, by Palleski, 2 vols.
678—Brialmont & Gleig's Life of the Duke of Wellington.
726—Civil Correspondence of the Duke of Wellington.
1266—A Visit to the Phillipine Isles, by Sir John Bowring.
1267—Pictures of the Chinese, by Rev. W. Cobbould.
1268—Fate of Franklin, by Capt. McClintock.
1269—Story of New Zealand, by Dr. Thomson.
1270—The War in Italy, by Carlo Bossoli.
1915—Julian Home.
1916—The Human Face Divine.
1917—The Day of Small Things.
1918—Seven Years, by Miss Kavanagh.
2354—History of the Commercial Crisis, 1857.
2355—Dramatic Riminiscences, by G. Vandenkoff.
2294—Pictures of Life and Character, by John Leech—3d series.
The Gordian Knot, parts X. to XII.
One of them.
Plain or Ringlets?
Magazines and Reviews for January.

Shanghae, 6th March, 1860.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs...	1.0.0
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GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
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GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages, ..	3.0.0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO	CONSIGNEES.
Mar 30	Dayspring	B. bark	378	Knowles	Hakodadi	Mar 17	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 30	Emma	B brig	121	Douglas	Nagasaki	.. 26	do	W. Marshall
.. 30	Urania	A. bark	406	Turner	Kanagawa	.. 17	do	Russell and Co
.. 31	Yang-tsze	A. str	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	.. 27	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 31	Richard	Ha. bk	182	Bremer	Singapore		Sugar	Siemssen and Co
.. 31	Excelsior	B. bark	462	Robson	Kanagawa	.. 20	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Apr 1	Rémi	B. str	322	Laen	Ningpo	.. 30	Ballast	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie
.. 2	Paz	Sp. bk	290	Sagaski	Amoy		Sundries	D. A. Pombo
.. 2	Pekin	B. str	759	Brooks	Hongkong*	.. 27	Op., &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P.&O. Agt
.. 2	Clio	Bre. bk	470	Frühling	Amoy	.. 16	Sundries	Harkort and Co
.. 3	C. E. Tilton	A. bark	448	Briard	Fuchau	.. 24	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 3	Eliza Mary	B. schr	126	Fine	Kanagawa	.. 24	do	Lindsay and Co
.. 4	Assistance [H.M.	t'p ship		C. Balfour	Hongkong			
.. 4	Schiller	Du. bg	250	Saltzkorn	Kanagawa	.. 22	do	Harkort and Co
.. 4	Melbourne	B. bark	594	Martin	Amoy		do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 4	Woodcock [H.M.	g.-boat		Bosanquet	Fuchau	.. 23		
.. 5	Fenimore Cooper	A. schr	96	Leves	Kanagawa	.. 24	do	Russell and Co
.. 5	Kate Hastings	A. bark	488	Kingman	Swatow	.. 21	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 5	Hurricane	B. ship		Looke	Liverpool	Nov 24	Coals	Dent and Co
.. 5	Gazelle	B. schr	212	Cunningham	Fuchau	Mar 29	Sundries	Order
.. 6	Nimrod [H.M.	disp bt		R J Wynniatt	Japan			
.. 6	Granada	B. str	678	Hazelwood	Hongkong	.. 31		Chartered by H. M. Govt
.. 6	Magniperb	Da. sh	405	Reimer	do	.. 9	do	Wm. Pustau and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Mar 30	Home	A. bark	331	Basset	Swatow	Sundries	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 31	Bustard [H.M.	g.-boat		F. W. Hallowes	Ningpo		
.. 31	Mary & Louisa	A. bark	497	Jones	Hongkong	Re-expts	Russell and Co
.. 31	General Jacobi	Bre. bk	447	Weiland	Hkong&W'poa	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 31	Georgiana	B. ship	445	Jones	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 31	Betty Perlbach	Ha. bk	314	Blohm	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Siemssen and Co
Apr 1	Agra	B. ship	714	Boyle	Fuchau	do	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 3	Syrian	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	Nagasaki	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 3	Bertha Kohn	Ha. sch	148	Schultz	Hongkong	Re-expts.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 3	Attalante	Du. str	200	Hartmans	do	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 3	Typhoon	Pru. bg	210	Meinke	Amoy	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 3	Veloz	B. ship	571	Jones	Nagasaki	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 3	Dayspring	B. bark	378	Knowles	Hongkong	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 4	Marmora	B. bark	363	Lyell	Kanagawa	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 4	Moneka	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Kanagawa	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 4	Cruiser	H.M. str		J. Bythesea, v.c	Northwards		
.. 6	Argonaut	Du. bk	387	Carsh	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	Turner and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch.
Benvoirlich	Mar 6	B. ship	599	Stuart	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Berwick Walls	Mar 21	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co......	London	Imdt.
Broadwater	Mar 18	B. ship	571	Stockman	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
C. E. Tilton	Apr 3	A. bark	448	Briard	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	9th inst
C. H. Wappaus	Mar 23	Ha. sh	304	Petersen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Singapore	cld 5th
Christian Louis	Mar 28	Du. bg	232	Linn	Siemssen and Co	Hongkong	To-day
Christine Brockelmann	Feb 23	Mbg. bk	400	Voss	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	cld 3d
Clio	Apr 2	Bre. bk	470	Frühling	Harkort and Co		
Constantia	Mar 14	B. bark	436	Sinclair	Smith, Kennedy and Co......	London	Early
Eliza Mary	Apr 3	B. schr	126	Fine	Lindsay and Co		
Emma	Mar 30	B. brig	121	Douglas	Wm. Marshall	Nagasaki	Early
Eureka	Mar 7	A. ship	1041	Cutler	Russell and Co	New York	To-day
Excelsior	Mar 31	B. bark	462	Robson	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Fenimore Cooper	Apr 5	A. schr	96	Leves	Russell and Co		
Forest Eagle	Mar 10	A. ship	1156	McLillan	Order		
Formosa	Mar 19	B. str.	450	Browne	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Gazelle	Apr 5	B. schr	212	Cunningham	Order		
Helene	Mar 14	Ha. bk	214	Sohst	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	cld 5th
Heroes of Alma	Mar 23	B. ship	557	Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co......		
Hurricane	Apr 5	B. ship		Looke	Dent and Co		
Indiaman	Mar 7	A. ship	1164	Smith	Vaucher, Frères		
Juno	Mar 1	Du. bk	584	Chevalier	Siemssen and Co	*Repairing*	
Kate Hastings	Apr 5	A. bark	488	Kingman	Bower, Hanbury and Co......		
Koh-i-noor	Mar 14	B. bark	303	Summerson	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	9th inst
Lady Elizabeth	Mar 22	B. bark	467	Laws	Lindsay and Co		
Lord Clarendon	Dec 25	B. brig	273	Prance	A. R. Tilby		
Magniperb	Apr 6	Da. sh.	405	Reimer	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Marie Wilhelmine	Mar 17	Ha. bg	218	Jorgensen	Harkort and Co	Fuchau	cld 5th
Mary Russell Mitford	Feb 10	B. bark	519	Leadley	Bower, Hanbury and Co......	N'po & C'chew	
Melbourne	Apr 4	B. bark	594	Martin	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Mentchikoff	Mar 6	Rus. bk	276	Rosaland	Augustine Heard and Co......		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str	136	MacDonnell	Captain	*Tug*	
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bark	234				
Palmerston	Mar 21	B. bark	397	Peters	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Imdt.
Paz	Apr 2	Sp. bk	290	Sagaski	D. A. Pombo		
Pekin	Apr 2	B. str.	759	Brooks	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	8th inst
Princess Charlotte	Mar 5	Du. bg.	266	Hill	Russell and Co		
Rémi	Apr 1	B. str.	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie........	Japan	cld 5th
Richard	Mar 31	Ha. bk	182	Bremer	Siemssen and Co		
Schiller	Apr 4	Du. bg	250	Saltzkorn	Harkort and Co		
Sea Witch	Jan 19	B. bark	373	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co ..		
Sir Geo. Pollock	Feb 20	B. ship	630	Withers	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Stad Enschede	Mar 29	Du. sh	529	Hegt	Dimier, Brothers and Co		
Star of the North	Feb 18	B. ship	935	Buckham	Fletcher and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Ta Yung	Mar 18	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Bland and Co	*Tug*	
Tiempo	Feb 11	Sp. bg	293	Escassi	F. Loureiro	Manila	10th inst
Twee Jeannes	Jan 11	Du. bk	572	Windt	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	Swatow	
Urania	Mar 30	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co	New York	Imdt.
Ville de Dieppe	Mar 8	Fr. sh.	940	Rousseau	Vaucher, Frères	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Wellington	Mar 29	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Smith, Kennedy and Co......		
Yang-tsze	Mar 31	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co	Japan	cld 5th

[51 *Merchant V'sls.*] * At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Assistance	H M st. t'p ship	6	..	..	C Balfour...............	400
Firm (81)................	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut W R Boulton........	60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	..	O. J. Jones	400
Granada (B. str.)..........	chd. by H M govt	..	678	..	Hazelwood	..
Impérieuse	H M sc-st-fri	51	2347	530	R. Maguire .... {Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. L. T. Jones, C.B.}	360
Nimrod	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	R. J Wynniatt	180
Roebuck	H M sc st sloop	6	851	120	F Marten	350
Woodcock (73)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut G S Bosanquet	..
Forbin	H I M str	..	..	..	Morier	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	381	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Oscar, 12th Sept.; Empress, 8th Oct; Malda, 1st Nov.; Lucknow, 5th do.; Peterborough, 28th do.; Millbrook, 30th do.; Salacia, 23d Dec.; Jubilee, 30th do.; Sunbeam, 13th Jan.; Challenger, and Morayshire, 17th do; and Emperor, 26th do.
Downs—Union, 1st June. *Dover*—Ukko, 9th Nov.
Liverpool—E. P. Stringer, 15th Oct.; Flying Scud, 17th do.; Templeman, 20th do.; Invincible, 16th Nov.; Ranee, 24th do.; Fanny McHenry, 25th do.; Hannah Salkeld, 30th do.; Sappho, 9th Dec.; Derwent, 11th do.; McLeod 15th do.; Bacchante, 6th Jan.; Helen Ewing, 16th do.; and Electric, 30th do.
Cardiff—Rosetta, 27th Oct. (put back 1st Nov.): Nabob, 28th Oct.; Dakotah, 14th Nov.; Branscombe, 18th do.; Burgermeister, 9th Dec.; May Queen, 10th Jan.; and Ida, 13th do.
Swansea—Prins Hendrik, 12th Dec. *Bourdeaux*—Gustaf, 16th Dec.
Dungeness—Lady F. Hastings, 2d departure, 6th Jan. *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 8th June.
Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Earl of Chester, 27th Oct.; and Rosina, 27th Dec.
Yarmouth—Augusta & Meline.
New York—Union, 8th Sept. *Boston*—Magenta, 6th Jan.; Competitor, 13th do.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,063	66,391
1858-59	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.					TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49	....	....	12,310,365	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	418
1850-51	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,611	11,068,510	250
1851-52	....	....	31,225,000	20,337	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53	....	....	38,661,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	524
1853-54	....	....	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,373	22,584,508	23,738,881	......
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
1858-59	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July, 1858, to 30th June, 1859.*

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES.	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	....	....	690,734	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	57,087	453,513	510,600	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	211,661	....	211,661	54,935
COASTWISE,	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	
MANILA,	....	....	....	140
Total	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July, 1859, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
July 1	Woodville	361	London	225,162	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	..do	641,755	113,320	755,075	......
.. 29	Admiral	412	..do	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug 6	Challenger	698	..do	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,455
.. 12	Egmont	767	..do	691,317	59,222	750,539	106
.. 23	Falcon	793	..do	522,238	218,883	741,121	1,597
.. 28	Rubens	403	..do	375,540	39,970	415,510	......
Sept 1	Neville	715	do	523,060	242,789	765,849	879
.. 4	Stornoway	527	..do	322,039	178,471	500,510	976
.. 9	Ballarat	712	..do	365,970	238,091	604,061	1,650
.. 13	Cambalu	499	..do	442,632	105,220	547,852	1,631
.. 21	Wagoola	549	do	407,189	256,029	663,218	506
.. 24	Abdul Medjid	399	..do	382,288	126,736	509,024	298
.. 24	Earl of Southesk	335	..do	341,635	....	341,635	491
.. 24	Eastfield	434	..do	441,529	63,127	504,656	122
Oct 5	Assyrian	555	..do	269,800	365,933	635,733	855
.. 9	Wynaud	546	..do	345,137	208,703	553,840	532
.. 24	Sultan	1184	..do	863,968	157,111	1,021,079	258
.. 26	Tung Yu	1136	..do	1,125,076	9,701	1,134,777	517
.. 29	Ocean	307	Liverpool	168,944	185,093	354,037	......
Nov 2	William	703	London	748,084	52,925	801,009	312
.. 5	Beemah	887	..do	780,252	196,035	976,287	942
.. 9	Friar Tuck	662	..do	501,070	197,108	698,178	735
.. 11	Sea Nymph	463	Cowes for ords	424,426	46,266	470,692	......
.. 11	Flying Spray	370	London	349,980	87,783	437,763	550
.. 11	Strathmore	450	..do	332,060	221,277	553,337	348
.. 26	Chieftain	597	..do	390,087	261,169	651,256	46
.. 27	Conheath	227	Cowes for ords	245,064	21,060	266,124	......
.. 28	Evening Star	811	London	640,729	202,493	843,222	334
Dec 1	City of Carlisle	636	..do	776,061	214,204	990,265	369
.. 15	Naomi	709	..do	575,100	354,000	929,100	283
.. 23	Spray of the Ocean	804	..do	734,109	180,284	914,393	559
.. 27	Australia	720	..do	421,328	182,522	603,850	606
Jan 1	Solent	732	..do	547,018	328,920	875,938	350
.. 8	Chryseis	477	..do	394,300	56,000	450,300	......
.. 16	Patna	325	..do	279,800	99,500	379,300	59
.. 24	Bride of the Seas	516	..do	127,620	308,760	436,380	314
.. 26	Dona Anita	456	..do	201,436	217,500	* 418,936	349
.. 29	Melancthon	453	..do	449,349	44,595	493,944	8
Feb 19	John Robinson	445	..do	278,176	178,113	456,289	75
.. 22	Maori	795	..do	720,318	125,585	845,903	......
.. 22	Vanguard	626	..do	709,604	113,941	823,545	......
.. 25	Cornubia	459	..do	461,179	40,567	501,746	53
.. 29	Biobio	582	..do	499,689	105,761	605,450	210
.. 29	Westburn	593	..do	582,956	48,245	631,201	427
Mar 19	Kamehameha IV	499	..do	339,071	202,444	541,515	105
.. 22	Sir W. F. Williams	869	..do	602,105	304,144	† 906,249	65
.. 29	Countess of Seafield	492	..do	242,300	261,800	504,100	93

* also 12,900 lbs. Japan Tea. † also 99,600 lbs. Japan Tea.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July, 1859, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Aug 15	Fairy	629	New York	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30	....	15,975
Sept 27	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do	12,143	1,134,273	1,146,416	184:38	....	17,299
Oct 1	Nonpareil	1431	..do	20,396	1,215,096	1,235,492	15:95	....	4,050
.. 4	Windward	818	..do	10,100	685,100	695,200	115:17	....	1,475
.. 22	Pampero	1375	..do	63,351	1,093,828	1,157,179	63:90	....	9,140
Nov 12	Eastern State	813	..do	....	720,724	720,724	....	....	400
.. 18	Black Prince	1061	..do	100,450	1,091,223	1,191,673	75:00	....	5,935
.. 26	Horatio	460	..do	....	490,192	490,192	34:78	....	....
.. 27	Currituck	598	..do	....	393,454	393,454	....	....	1,450
Dec 10	Swordfish	1034	..do	....	813,662	813,662	8:00	....	1,920
.. 10	Joshua Bates	620	..do	1,543	640,400	641,943	18:37	....	4,125
.. 18	Snow Squall	742	..do	....	631,865	631,865	....	....	4,275
.. 27	Sancho Panza	875	..do	61,100	718,500	779,600	27:78	....	2,250
.. 27	Skylark	1209	..do	....	1,158,793	1,158,793	....	....	....
.. 30	Surprise	1261	..do	....	1,003,400	1,003,400	23:81	....	4,400
Jan 24	Canvass Back	731	..do	47,040	654,595	701,635	84:68	....	4,250
Feb 21	Edwin Forrest	1140	..do	24,253	1,026,551	1,050,804	11:58	....	1,395
.. 28	Golden Rule	1185	..do	34,438	1,239,202	1,273,640	16:00	....	625
Mar 17	Beaver	727	..do	....	684,053	684,053	45:53	....	625
.. 26	Red Gauntlet	1038	..do	....	....	....	32:00	....	1,400

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*. *From 1st July, 1859, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Sept 6	Sea Witch	737	Australia	....	....	298,145
Nov 16	Conradine Lackmann	366	Sydney	75,850	221,282	297,132
Jan 3	Juverna	281	..do	....	22,855	22,855

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1859, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 14	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,657
Aug 2	Formosa, str.,	450	do	1,852
.. 17	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,111
Sept 3	Formosa, str.,	450	do	1,209
.. 10	Greta	176	do	5
.. 21	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,199
Oct 6	Malabar, str.,	1080	do	2,664
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	450	do	49
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,376
.. 23	Hellespont, str.,	330	do....*vid* Fuchau	30
Nov 8	Formosa, str.,	450	do	1,849
.. 24	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,197
Dec 7	Granada, str.,	678	do	2,040
.. 9	Carthage, str.,	500	do	386
.. 17	Hellespont, str.,	330	do....*vid* Fuchau	50
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,456
Jan 7	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,604
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,481
Feb 7	Formosa, str.,	450	do	1,916
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,154
Mar 7	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,376
.. 23	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,580

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